

# Maine Farmer

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS LITERATURE NEWS & C.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

Vol. LXI.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1893.

No. 33.

## Maine Farmer.

The Patrons Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with almost two millions of risks in force, has met with no fire losses since last August.

"The scientist has his place; we need his services, and the student needs his instruction, but that is not all of an agricultural education." Think of that, ye who are shaping the work of the agricultural colleges.

It is quite certain that the pig crop in the great pork producing States of the interior, is again short. As a consequence, we may look for prices for round hogs and all pork products to rule comparatively high for a year to come. Every farmer should plan to take advantage of the situation by going in to fill the shortage, and reap the benefit of high prices.

"A properly handled Jersey cow is the gentlest animal in the world." True, yet they can be made as wild as deer by injudicious handling. Much of their value as milkers is dependent on the gentleness and the kindness with which they are treated. Here is where kind treatment is promptly rewarded. No one ever owned a great milker that was not first treated at all times gently and with kindness.

We present this week a cut of another of the celebrated Crampton Herd of Holstein cows, owned by D. F. Wilber, Orono, N. Y. Parana Abbecker 2d has a milk record of 55 lbs., 14 ozs., in one day, at four years old; butter record, 20 lbs., 3 ozs., in seven days. At five years old she gave 71 lbs., 8 ozs., of milk in one day; 479 lbs., 8 ozs., in seven days; 2,013 lbs., 12 ozs., in 30 days. Butter record, 28 lbs., in seven days. She is of the milk and beef form, wedge shape, head fine, neck thin, chin double and open, loin and hips broad, rump high. Flanders esutcheon, under square, set well forward, teats well apart and perfect, mammary veins large and branching with left extensions, handlings, and appearance promising.

The superior work of the machine corn planter over that done by hand is plainly manifest this year. Many fields of hand planting, in the dry weather just past, have failed to come well, and have been planted over; while in no case with machine work have we seen or heard of a failure, where the seed was good. Our own machine has planted some fifty acres, and with a perfect stand in every case. In the case of hand planting, with markings made in advance, in a hot, dry day and on dry land, not infrequently the corn dropped into dry earth, where it remained without moisture to bring it forth till a rainfall appears. With the machine, the furrow is made well down into the moist earth; the seed is deposited at once, and covered as soon as dropped, and though the surface may dry, the seed has a moist bed and germinates every time.

### APPLE PROSPECTS.

The crop bulletin of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture for May, issued June 1st, in considering the fruit promise says that the general conclusion reached is that the bloom of apple trees was below the average, and that other fruit trees and early berries generally had a very full bloom. Many correspondents state that Baldwin apples failed to bloom, though other varieties had either a fair or good bloom.

Observation among the trees in our State since the fruit has set go to confirm the conclusion of a promise for a full crop of early fruit and of miscellaneous sorts, also of the Rhode Island Greening. But the Baldwin, the principal dependence of a great majority of Maine orchards, is certainly as in Massachusetts barren of a bountiful fruit promise. While this variety usually gives a crop every other year, yet in our own orchards in many cases trees whose regular turn was the present year fail to show any considerable amount of fruit yet. In the town of Greene, the greatest Baldwin town in the State, we are informed by owners of orchards, and observations of our own confirm the statement, that the Baldwin trees put forth but very little blossom. At this time they are showing a full and healthy foliage but scarce a sign of fruit.

Much the same may be said of the Northern Spy, another of the important winter varieties. Of early varieties there will be enough. These, however, of late years bring the grower but little money since the demand is more limited than the supply. On the whole we venture to predict less money from the orchards in the State than for several years past. Meanwhile we would like to hear from our subscribers throughout the State and elsewhere in regard to the outlook in their several localities of the fruit crop, and also of other crops as well. It is a busy season, we know, but our readers want to know all the same what is going on agriculturally.

The Meadow King is up with the times and is highly satisfactory to all who use it.

### PIGS AT PASTURE.

The breeding sows and all young pigs should be turned to pasture through the summer months. It promotes health and thrift to give them the free air to breathe in, the clean earth to live on and burrow in, and the fresh grasses to pasture on. Don't be afraid of the rooting. It does the pigs good and never hurts the land.

But, it is sometimes said, if the pigs are all at pasture we lose the large pile of manure that would be made in the cellar and the fields will suffer to that extent. Not at all. The pigs make as much manure at pasture as when confined in pens. The only difference is that in the case of the pasturing it is scattered over the land where it is always needed.

If one wants the effects of this method of manuring on his tilled fields a good practice is to fence off a lot proportionate to the number of pigs and give them the run of it for the season. The matter of a distribution of the manure is easily provided for by changing their feeding grounds from time to time during the summer. The next season the lot can be plowed and cropped, the manuring having cost no labor of cartage, while the pigs are changed to pastures new.

In many cases there are lots on the farm rough and foul with brakes, shrubs and bushes, that may be cleared through such management. But on a larger scale, a more intelligent management and the appropriation of means easily within reach, there may much more of this kind of stock be made profitable on Maine farms than is now kept.

### STATION WORK.

The Horticulturist of the experiment station, W. M. Munson, gives in Part III of the annual Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station for 1892, the results of the work in his department for the year, a copy of which is at hand too late for the application of its lessons the present year. In his review, Prof. Munson says the station has two distinct lines of work in view, one being a study of principles and the laws affecting plant growth, and the other a practical investigation of ways and means for immediate guidance in the culture of fruits and vegetables.

The effects of pollination, special attention to study of which has been given during the year, was reported some time since in Part II of the annual report. The work with insecticides and fungicides entered upon in 1891, has been continued during the year with valuable lessons resulting. Owing to the wet season effects were not so marked as the year before, but the beneficial results of spraying are evident and warrant further effort. The record of results is given in detail in the report.

The fruit garden has been largely extended during the year and the work systematized. New varieties of apples, pears, plums, and small fruits have been planted out to test their merits and at the same time determine the important matter of adaptation to locality. This is a most important work and cannot fail of being of great value to the State. A branch of this work is transferred to North Arrostook for the special benefit of the extreme northern part of the State. Progress in this feature of the work will be reported after sufficient time has elapsed for noting results.

In the vegetable garden work, the report is confined to cabbages, tomatoes, and the egg plant, with but brief attention to the first named, but it is promised that other important vegetables will receive attention later on. Considerable space is given to the work on tomatoes, much of it of an interesting character. Experiments in crossing have brought out interesting and promising results described in full and made plain by numerous cuts illustrating resulting features. A list of varieties grown is given with yield, date of ripening, etc. The earliest were Mikado and Prelude, while the last named is also one of the most productive though the fruit is very small and objectionable on that account.

The following summary of the work is given:

1. The average productiveness of potato plants, both as regards number of fruits and weight of product, appears to be in direct proportion with the earliness of setting in the field.
2. Little or no benefit seems to be derived from the practice of bagging fruit.
3. Individual variation is such as to render conclusions drawn from season's work very unreliable.
4. Crossing between small fruited plants of very prolific habit and the larger fruited sorts, is a promising method of securing valuable varieties which shall be sufficiently early for the best results.
5. Plants grown from seeds of small fruits—those receiving little pollen—were slightly inferior to those grown from large fruits from the same parent plant.
6. The best varieties grown during the season, all things considered, was the Optimus.
7. Among the best varieties for general use are: Red, Optimus, Perfection, Ignatum, Lorillard; Pink, Potato Leaf, Beauty, Long Keeper; Yellow, Golden Queen.
8. Of the newer varieties, Cleveland, Long Keeper, Mitchell and Stone are desirable while Richmond and Yellow Victor do not appear to be of special value.

The egg plant is set down as an important vegetable, though it has received but little attention in this State. Illustrations are given of different varieties in fruit from photographs of the plants as grown at the station. Experiments in crossing were also carried on with this vegetable with results described in detail. Four years of breeding has yet obtained no type sufficiently constant in color to be of commercial value. The results of crossing, however, have given a marked increase of vigor and productiveness. The following is the summary:

1. With careful treatment the egg plant may be successfully grown in Maine. The most important requisites of success are: Early sowing; vigorous plants; late transplanting to the field; warm, rich soil; thorough cultivation; constant watchfulness for the potato beetle.
2. The best varieties for this latitude are Early Dwarf Purple, Early Long Purple, Long White, and possibly Black Pekin. Other large varieties are too late.
3. The chief advantage derived from the crossing of the different races of egg fruits appears to be in the increased vigor and productiveness of the offspring. No valuable market sorts have as yet developed.

Spraying experiments for the destruction of apple scab were carried on in the noted orchard belonging to Charles S. Pope, Manchester, and also that of C. E. Moore, Winthrop. This is a matter of so much importance that we leave it with the mention this time, preferring to take it up more in detail than is possible in this connection.

### QUESTIONS.

The following is a list of questions being sent out from the Maine Board of Agriculture for July Bulletin. They will be sent to over 200 correspondents; but we would be very glad to receive replies to any or all of them from any person who may have knowledge of the points in question, and shall esteem it as a favor, if all such will reply, though no questions are sent:

1. Give the fruit indications, as compared with 1892.
2. Give number of trees set this spring, as compared with former years.
3. What methods are adopted for fertilizing orchards?
4. If commercial fertilizers are used, what are they, and how are they applied?
5. Should orchards be mowed, cropped, or pastured with hogs or sheep?
6. Can you give from your own experience or observation the usual profit obtained, per acre, for land in orchard?
7. Which pays better, fall or winter fruit, and what varieties of either?
8. How many in your vicinity are cultivating small fruits, and what varieties?
9. How many in your vicinity have fairly well-kept gardens, and what do you think of the possible profit to be obtained from them?
10. What is the condition of pastures, as compared with last year?
11. What is the promise for a hay crop?
12. What is the amount and condition of grain and hoes crops, compared with last year?

Under the direction of Prof. Munson, the college campus is rapidly undergoing improvements. A large amount of grading has been accomplished, new walks and streets constructed, and trees and shrubbery planted. The visiting alumni are delighted with the changed appearance of the grounds.

Commencement is rapidly approaching and the friends of the institution are asking as to the prospects for the next class. The class entering a year ago was the largest in the history of the college, but the present indications are that the

class entries next September will be considerably larger. The number of applications for admission are already nearly seventy, with the back towns still to hear from. Surely the Maine State College is booming.

All of the departments have made great progress in the way of facilities for instruction during the present term, but in none is this more noted than in the agricultural department.

The short course in agriculture has proved a happy hit, and it will become very popular with our young farmers as soon as its advantages are thoroughly known. Your reporter was kindly allowed to make the following extract from a letter lately received from one of the young men who took the short course in agriculture last winter:

"When I came home I took six cows and gave them a balanced ration. They were making 125 lbs. of milk per day. On the balanced ration they made 170 lbs. of milk per day, and it cost 42 cents less per day for feed." This young man evidently believes in that short course in agriculture.

The seniors are grieved to learn that "Farmers' Field Day" will not come off till September, and in consequence, they are not in it. The move is, however, a wise one, as many of those who came last year expressed a desire to see the college grounds and farm at a different season next time.

Prof. Jordan has just returned from the World's Fair, where he has had charge of the setting up of a section of the exhibit of the experiment stations. Prof. Bartlett of the experiment station is still there as a demonstrator of experiment station work.

### SILAGE UNSATISFACTORY AS A HOG FEED.

We have heard much about the value of Silage as a feed for hogs. Prof. Henry of the Wisconsin Experiment Station has been experimenting with the view to learn its value and writes thus of the results:

"We have tried to feed hogs on corn silage and clover silage at this station on several occasions, and have never yet succeeded in having a sufficient quantity of silage to feed the hogs, but with us they have never eaten the stalks or coarser parts to any appreciable extent. On the other hand I have had several reports from farmers where hogs were partially, and in a few cases entirely maintained on silage, but rarely for a long period."

Only to-day a letter came in regard to a Minnesota experiment where a number of brood sows were maintained for a considerable period almost exclusively on corn silage. At farrowing time some of the pigs were very unsatisfactory, being weak and with no hair, while others were strong and satisfactory. After much care and observation on the subject I do not believe corn or clover in form of silage will make a satisfactory food for hogs excepting in a secondary sense. That is, where shoats are being maintained on a minimum of food during the winter they may probably be made to eat a quantity of silage and be partially maintained thereon. Hogs also may eat a pound or so a day of silage by way of variety. To go further than this I do not believe will be satisfactory. From all the light I can get I should not for a moment think of building a silo for the purpose of storing green clover or corn therein for hog-feeding purposes. I believe that hogs can often be fed a certain amount of woody matter in winter with advantage and probably the best material will be clover chaff or fine-cut, bright clover hay. To feed this it should be wet, steamed, or boiled so as to soften it thoroughly. Hogs kept entirely on grain or meal during winter are very fond of a limited amount of this kind of food and eat it greedily with beneficial effects. I should much prefer supplying their want in this direction in the way just described than to preserve the material in a silo.

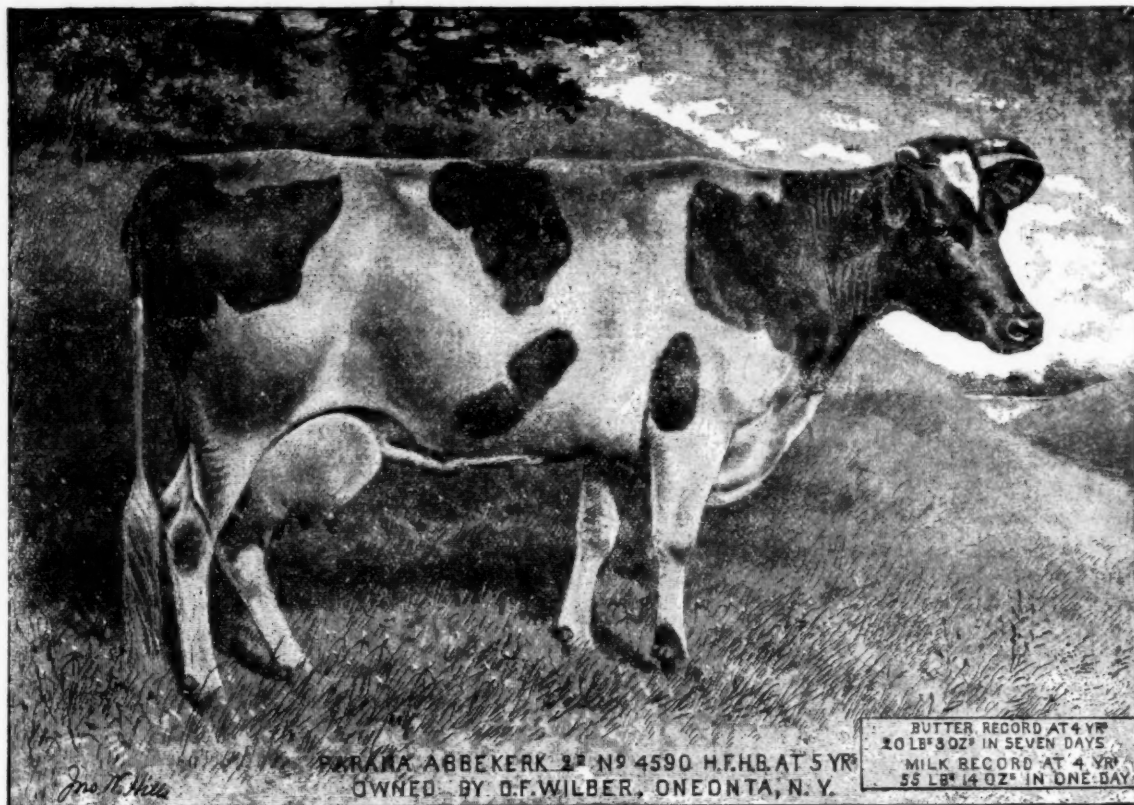
The function of the silo is to preserve green feed for cattle, and for this purpose corn is the best material with sorghum or clover coming second. The New Jersey Experiment Station made good sorghum silage that was satisfactory for feeding dairy cows. We have had excellent clover silage and I know of farmers who have used clover in this way for a number of years with satisfaction and profit. Where a farmer has silage for stock purposes he can easily offer it to hogs, and if they eat it I should certainly supply it to them, at the same time not attempting to maintain them thereon.

### LIVE STOCK AND THE COLLEGES.

"At the live stock demonstration to the agricultural students at Castlemilk the other week, the Rev. John Gillespie reiterated his frequently repeated contention that our system of agricultural education at colleges and universities was radically defective, inasmuch as it did not provide for the students having all the distinctive points of different breeds of stock made plain to them by practical demonstration from the living subject." Thus states a Scotch exchange. If this complaint lines with reference to the land of the Scot, where the practical is popularly credited with receiving more attention than the theoretical, we may perhaps be more patient with our patrons, and under these circumstances valuable instruction in this line could not be expected. As a matter of fact those colleges which pretend to deal with live stock should maintain at least small collections of thoroughly representative animals of the breeds chosen as best adapted to the territory from which its students are drawn, and at all colleges a few typical animals should be maintained in their best estate. But it is almost impossible for any college to carry an equipment of pedigreed live stock as large as is needed for the most thorough work, and it therefore becomes almost a necessity that work in this direction should be supplemented by visits to breeding establishments where the breeds are established in their best forms. Much advance has been made the past few years in our schools along the line of live stock instruction, but much more remains to be done. The scientist has his place; we need his services and the student needs his instruction, but that is not all of an agricultural education. The practical side of agricultural and live stock husbandry must be emphasized. And, by the way, a study of the stock at the Columbian should be counted by every agricultural college student a necessary part of his course.—Breeder's Gazette.

A JERSEY HEIFER.

She was two years old, a wee bit of a thing, and had been raised in a large pasture where no person had touched her. She had dropped a calf about a week before we bought her. When they brought her to us a man was walking on each side of her with a rope fastened to her head, while another followed with a big whip. They tied her in the stable and I went to see her. She looked at me with her great dark eyes as if she thought I was going to kill her on the spot, then sprang into the manger. My husband was obliged to tie her so she could scarcely move in order to milk her. The following morning I went to the stable and offered her an ear of corn, holding it in my hand. At first she tried to break away, but finding herself fast, turned her great eyes on me and uttered a plaintive moan. Actually I could scarcely keep from crying for the poor little thing. Presently, however, she smelted of the corn and then took it. In the afternoon I brought down a light rocker and some sewing and sat in an adjoining stall a couple of hours. I then fed her, and she allowed me to rub her neck. Three days afterwards I could go into the stall with her, brush her down and milk her, and in two weeks she was following me about the yard like a pet lamb. She is still a



keeping quality will give all classes of Maine dairy products a tip-top position in the markets of the world where it is a well known fact.

We are more than pleased to see dairying starting up all over Maine. We believe it is the next and best thing to do.

Waterville.

For the Maine Farmer.

### THE WEALTH OF MAINE IN HER FOREST TREES.

BY DANIEL STICKNEY.

The real wealth of a land consists in whatever is essential to the happiness and comfort of its people. We are continually reading, or hearing eulogiums upon Maine as having within her forests, or can have an abundance of the necessities and luxuries of life, or that they may be produced here if the people wish for them.

Among the necessities and the luxuries which we read of are the forest trees, which are indigenous to our soil, and grow spontaneously everywhere if they are only left alone. The seeds of these trees are sown broadcast by the winds and birds, and spring up all over the State whilst in its natural condition, and made the grand forests which once covered Maine with loveliness, beauty and grandeur. In order to make Maine the residence of civilized man, vast tracts of this forest had to be cleared of its original growth, and its splendid trees were bowed to destruction, either by natural decay or the flames.

Many who devoted a long life to unremitting toil in converting the forests into farms, became disgusted with so much work and so small pay, and worked the woods far away. Not so with all, however. The men are not few, more than 70 years old, who remember with great pleasure the little opening in the dense forest stretching for miles away, who then would spend hours in pounding with hammer and the barn door, or upon the head of an empty barrel, and then listen for the echo of sharp sound which would come back from the bank of woods which surrounded the lone home of his childhood and youth. They remember with intense delight the imperial pine that was left to sway and swing in the gale, seventy feet high, whose top seemed to him almost touch the ground and then go back to its place far above the rest. Their memory goes back to the sugar maple with its silvery leaf and its annual flow of sweets to enrich the family meal. And they remember, too, the lordly elm, under whose welcome shade they rested.

This class of men, after having cleared away the old forests, started the new by the setting of new trees. In traveling over the country, one of the most pleasing sights we see are the many ornamental trees to be seen in front of many country residences. At one of these country residences I am at present sojourning. It is the Hotel Long in Buckfield village, Oxford county, now occupied by George M. Luce, Esq. This was the former residence of Hon. Taber Long, who fifty years ago was one of the prominent citizens of Oxford county. He was the father of John B. Long, recently Governor of Massachusetts, and a member of Congress in 1860. Gov. Long left Maine thirty years ago, and his sign as Attorney at Law is still in its place upon the portion of the hotel in which was his office. In front of the hotel, in an enclosure of perhaps a quarter of an acre, are fourteen majestic elm and two maple trees. I am told that these have been set about seventy-five years, and while men have slept, worked, traveled and played, those trees have grown until now they average six feet in circumference, and two feet in diameter, and at least forty feet in height.

Four of these elm trees are in one group, which measures at the surface of the grass six feet in circumference, and they are at least fifty feet high. All of the trees upon this quarter of an acre, sawed off at the surface of the ground and then sawed again into logs four feet long, would make, from each tree, or forty-two logs, and piled up would measure at least six cords of wood. There would then be left the trees measuring forty feet in height, twenty-eight feet of large and small limbs to be chopped off, and the trees would on the whole make not less than two cords of wood to each tree.

I make these rather random figures for the purpose of showing that raising forest trees, for fuel only, may be a profitable crop to raise in Maine. Maple, elm, birch, ash, pine, spruce, and other trees, will grow where nothing else of any value will grow. They will grow without care or attention. In seventy-five years they will come to maturity. And, although in most cases the father must sow and trust to his son to reap the harvest, yet that was the way the world was made, and it is now for us to try to make it better.

For the Maine Farmer.

### A COMING FEST.

Here is a little matter which in time is sure to be of great importance to us farmers in Maine. I refer to the presence of a new and very bad weed, sometimes called the "Floral Paint Brush," and named by the Agri. College Botanist, to whom I sent specimens two years ago, the "Orange Colored Hawk Weed." I regard it as one of the worst weeds we have. It is a rather low growing plant, with a hairy or velvety leaf, and bearing a spike of red flowers. It is the hardest weed to handle that I know. The wild carrot is nothing to it. It got a slight foothold on this farm a few years ago and I have tried in vain to conquer it. It has a vile smell and taste, and when started kills out the other grasses and spreads rapidly. Notice the fact that it seeds before haying, unlike the wild carrot, and seeds again after haying. I have seen it in Winslow, near Benton Falls, and have noticed it again near East Vassalboro. I fear it much more than I do the Canada thistle, and if we do not pay it some attention now, it will go hand with us later. You can do nothing better for us, Mr. Editor, than to look up this weed and call attention to it before it is too late.

Winslow.



## Maine Farmer.

## FAIRS TO OCCUR.

Alewife Grange Fair—At Goodwin's Mills, Oct. 4th and the evening of the 5th.  
Baldwin and Sebago Lake View Association—At East Sebago, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.  
Benevolent Agricultural Society—At Bethel, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.  
Buxton and Hollis Agricultural Society—At Buxton, Sept. 6th, 6th and 7th.  
Cumberland County Agricultural Society—At Narragansett Park, Portland, Sept. 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th.  
Durham Agricultural Society—At Durham, Sept. 20th and 21st.  
East Edgemoor Farmers' Club—At East Edgemoor, Sept. 27th and 28th.  
Gray Park Association—At Gray, Aug. 29th, 30th and 31st.  
Hancock County Fair—At Ellsworth, Sept. 12th, 13th and 14th.  
Lincoln County Agricultural Society—At Danversville, Sept. 20th, 21st and 22nd.  
Maine State Agricultural Society—At Lewiston, Sept. 6th, 6th and 7th.  
North Penobscot Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Springfield, Sept. 20th and 21st.  
North Cumberland Agricultural Society—At Harrison, Sept. 20th, 21st and 22nd.  
Oxford County Agricultural Society—On the grounds between South Paris and Norway, Sept. 12th, 13th and 14th.  
Osage Valley Fair Association—At Cornish, Aug. 29th, 30th and 31st.  
Ramshackle Park Association—At Newfield, Sept. 12th, 13th and 14th.  
South Kennebec Agricultural Society—At South Windor, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.  
Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Topsham, Oct. 10th, 11th and 12th.  
Seabrook and Cape Elizabeth Farmers' Association—At Seabrook, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.  
Waldo County Agricultural Society—Sept. 20th and 21st.  
Waldo and Penobscot Agricultural Society—At their grounds in Monroe, Sept. 19th, 20th, and 21st.  
York County Agricultural Society—At Saco Driving Park, Sept. 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd.  
[Will the Secretaries of other societies see to it that we have the dates of their exhibitions as soon as they are fixed upon.]

## AN AYRSHIRE RECORD.

When in attendance on the Vermont dairymen's meeting, we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. L. S. Drew of Burlington, one of the surprisingly few breeders who have held to the Ayrshire stock in New England. For over thirty years he has been a breeder of this stock. The herd record given herewith gives good reason for the high merit he claims for the breed. In 1865 Mr. Drew selected a few Ayrshires of the choicest breeding in Canada, and from that foundation, with the introduction of bulls from the choicest families, he has steadily bred with a view of establishing a herd that shall retain the characteristic type of the Ayrshire, and has likewise steadily selected as breeders such as showed a large percentage of cream. In addition to the periodical cream tests, he has adopted the daily weighing of each cow's milk. The herd as they stand to-day are, except the bulls, all of his own breeding. Until last year the cows were fed on hay and a light feed of grain in winter, and in summer on pasture only, with no grain. Last winter they were fed one-half bushel ensilage once each day, with eight quarts of bran to cows in milk, and hay twice.

In 1891 the cows were fed four quarts bran daily from August 15th, as the pasture failed from drought. The winter feed is four quarts bran, one feed of corn ensilage of one-half bushel, one of clover ensilage, and one of dry hay, daily. The ensilage is made from field corn, nearly matured, with ears of corn left on. The cows are milked in the stable, the milk carefully weighed at each milking, and a record kept of each cow's milk separately.

Dolly Athol, one of his herd, make a record of 31 pounds of milk from which was made two pounds 1.110 ounces of butter fat, as tested by chemical analysis, or one pound of butter to less than 15½ pounds of milk. Her feed was dry hay and eight quarts of wheat bran.

In the year 1887 the herd of eight cows averaged 6,182 pounds of milk; in the year 1888, 10 cows averaged 6,020 pounds of milk; in the year 1889, 18 cows averaged 5,849 pounds; in the year 1890, 11 cows averaged 6,010 pounds; in the year 1891, 17 cows averaged 6,003 pounds.

The following table gives the record of the herd for 1892:

NAME.	Days in Milk.	Days in Milk.	Per ct. of Butter fat.
Age.	Days in Milk.	Age.	
Nancy B.	5,807	8,410	27
Miss Flow, 4th.	5,807	8,410	27
Victorine.	7,286	7,007	24
Miss Nellie.	6,305	6,360	21
Prinsep's, 2d.	9,291	6,329	22
Frankie, 5th.	9,291	6,329	22
Miss Mabel, 1st.	13,257	6,084	24
Miss Mabel, 2d.	7,290	5,946	23
Prinsep's, 1st.	10,265	5,111	19
Minnehaha.	2,288	5,498	19
Miss Cornelia 4th.	13,296	5,208	20
Nellie Conly.	5,817	5,072	16
Pink Conly.	5,817	5,072	16
Hazel.	3,296	4,600	15
Prinsep's, 5th.	5,298	4,374	16
Lolla.	3,283	4,388	16
Miss Grace, 3d.	5,221	4,280	19
My Fanny.	5,221	4,280	19
Nett.	4,192	3,709	18

Average, 6,015 pounds of the first fifteen cows.

## MILLWOOD FARM PRIZE BUTTER.

The proprietor of Millwood Farm, South Framingham, Mass., Mr. A. J. Bowditch, is an extensive breeder of Guernsey cattle, and also makes fancy butter for Boston customers. At the late Columbian Pure Food Exposition, at New York, his butter took a first prize. Mr. Bowditch furnishes the following statement of how the butter is made:

1. From what breed of cattle came the milk? Guernseys.
2. How were they fed when the butter was made? They had four quarts of shorts each, three of corn meal, one of oil meal.
3. Was the cream raised in a creamer, separated by a separator, or by some other method? It was raised in a creamer.
4. If a separator or creamer was used, what kind? The Creamer.
5. Was the butter made from sweet or ripened cream? Ripened.
6. If from ripened cream, do you use Boyd's starter? No.
7. What churn do you use? Davis swing churn.
8. What butter worker? Kureka.
9. How much salt do you use to the pound of butter? Two and one-half ounces. What make of salt? Diamond Crystal.
10. Do you use butter color? No.
11. How do you determine when the churning process should be stopped? When the granules are about the size of wheat grains.
12. How often do you work butter and what intervals of time elapse between the workings? We work the butter until all the brine is out of it.
13. At what temperature do you churn your cream, and what is the average time

occupied in churning? Temperature 64 degrees in winter, 62 degrees in summer; average time occupied in churning 50 minutes.

14. Do you market your butter in prints or packages, or both? In prints.

## CROP BULLETIN FOR JUNE.

Secretary McKen has just issued the Crop Bulletin for this month. He says: The Board of Agriculture is pleased to present to the farmers of the State in this Bulletin for June, an array of figures, suggestions and statements, from many of our most successful men in the dairy business, as well as from some of our most observing farmers, on the question of roads for our several towns. The figures which have been received appear to be, largely, from actual knowledge of the cost of keeping cows, and the receipts for their products. Of course, some of them are based on estimates, but the great uniformity all through the statements would lead one to suppose that even these were fairly accurate. That dairying is a great and growing industry in Maine to-day, needs but a casual glance to convince anyone. Returns have been received from every county, and from eighty towns, in all sections of the State, and it would seem they must fairly represent the general conditions covered by the questions.

In order to get at the desired facts relative to the matter in hand the following list of questions was sent out:

1. How many pounds of butter have your cows averaged the last year?
2. Of what breed are your cows, and did you buy them or raise them yourself?
3. Please give method of summer feeding; whether pasture feed wholly or in part, and if only in part, what fodders are used to supplement the pasture, if grain is fed, what and how much?
4. Please give winter feed, coarse fodders and grain, daily amount of each of the kinds and estimated cost of keep of cow per year?
5. How are your cows tied in winter?
6. How are they watered, and how many times each day?
7. Do you manufacture your own butter, or is cream or milk sold?
8. If butter is manufactured, state whether sold, put up, and average price received per pound?
9. Please give your estimate in detail of the cash value of what your cows earn apiece?
10. Please state what you use for bedding in winter?
11. What improvements were instituted for the maintenance and repair of the roads in your vicinity last season?
12. What will be the method employed this season?

From the fifty-six replies to the first question, we get an average of 253 as the number of pounds of butter produced in a year by each cow. In one or two cases reported, cheese was manufactured in a short time during the summer, and except in a very few instances nothing has been allowed for the milk, cream and butter used in the family. Of course, if this could be got at accurately it would add quite an amount to the number of pounds of butter produced.

From the replies to the second question we get the information that twenty-two of our correspondents have thoroughbred Jerseys, either Cattle Club or Maine State; thirty-eight have grade Jerseys, four grade Holsteins, one grade Ayrshire and ten natives, that forty-four raised their cows, and that fourteen bought them.

From the replies to the third question we learn that ten are feeding ensilage, straw, etc., for coarse fodder, that one depends upon hay alone, without grain, and that sixty-six feed hay, straw, corn fodder and grain. In nearly every case the feed consists of shorts, corn meal, grain and cotton seed meal, mixed in about equal proportions and fed in quantities varying from three to six quarts per day. Several feed home grown mixed grains, and one, carefully noted the fact that he feeds no purchased grain. The average cost of keep of a cow per year is given as \$42.36.

From replies to question five, we learn that seventy-four tie in winter with chains or straps around the neck, and six use stanchions, and keep the cows confined with their necks between two upright poles, so near together that the head cannot be withdrawn, the advantage claimed for this system being the increased cleanliness of the cow. On the corresponding writing, that from using both chains and stanchions at the same time, has concluded the stanchions are far preferable. But we believe their use should be discontinued as a relic of the past, and the cows should be kept clean by a liberal use of bedding rather than by confining them too close for comfort.

Question six gives us the information that twenty of our correspondents water their cows in troughs in the barn, forty-seven in troughs in the yard, and three at springs or brooks. That forty-three water twice, and twenty-seven once a day, that four have running water before them at all times, and that four warm the water.

Replies to question eight show that forty-eight sell butter, twenty four cream, and nineteen milk. The average price received, per pound for the butter, which is, generally, put up in prints, and sold to private customers, in cities and villages, is twenty-four cents. And the average price received for cream enough to make a pound of butter, is a fraction over twenty cents.

From an average of the replies to the ninth question we get \$65.14 as the cash value of what the cows earn apiece. The replies to this question, being based on the same assumption as those to question one, we should feel that this is a low figure for the earnings. And as it is \$22.75 in excess of the average cost, which should represent the net value of the fodder consumed, it seems to be a very encouraging condition.

Replies to question ten give thirty-seven as the number who use sawdust for bedding in winter, five of those use leaves, two use plaster, and the others use straw and other waste material. Replies to questions eleven and twelve are given quite fully in the individual statements, and indicate the general opinion of the farmers on this great question of road improvement.

As a blood-purifier the most eminent physicians prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most powerful combination of vegetable alteratives ever offered to the public. As a spring and family medicine it may be freely used by old and young alike.

## Communications.

## For the Maine Farmer.

## ABOUT TAXATION.

BY E. C. DOW.

I read with interest the communication of J. E. Smith, in the Farmer of May 25th, in which he advocated the abolishment of the poll tax. While I fully agree with him on this point, I can but believe that his plan for taxing the mental qualities of men, with the cost of schooling as a basis on which to work, as visionary in the extreme.

The fact that one man's education may have cost \$2,000, while another may have spent only \$200 for the same purpose, does not show that the first man has ten times as valuable an education as the other. In point of fact, he may not know half as much. Taxing mental ability in the form of an income tax might be all right, provided such tax could be equitably assessed; but the idea of placing a value on learning, relative to its money cost, is impracticable.

Wherein is there the most need of tax reform? This question can be partly answered by asking where the greatest expense occurs. There may be some inequalities in our State valuations and taxes; but it can safely be said that the greatest burden of taxation comes from bad local practices. Our town affairs are often run in such a way that our taxes are much higher than they need to be.

There are towns in the State that are annually receiving more money from the State Treasury than they are required to pay therefor. The school fund, as received by some towns, exceeds the State tax that they are obliged to pay. If all inequalities found in our State taxes and State values could be equalized, it would give no material relief to the farmers of the State as long as they are content to allow the present wasteful practices to continue in town affairs. Tax reform needs to begin at home. In personal matters we need to be more careful. Less loss from bad methods of work and more faith and enterprise put into our business will go a long way toward relieving us from the burdens that are now so oppressive, whether they be real burdens, or, as is apt to be the case, only imaginary ones.

An old-fashioned religionist once gave vent to his belief in these words: "Brothers and sisters, I believe in keeping the weeds out of your own garden, and the white weed out of your field." Looking upon the private affairs of life as our garden, and town affairs as the field, let us keep the weeds of bad management cleaned out, and then we shall have much less reason for complaint than at present.

We believe we can see a growing tendency among a certain class of our citizens to increase the pay of public officers. Herein is found real cause for alarm. Of what advantage will it be to secure an equalization of taxation, and then to have the amount thus gained more than offset by an increase of expense all along the line of State legislation? While in the midst of the lesser evil, let us not be blind to the greater one that threatens.

There is a way whereby we can materially benefit ourselves, and at the same time secure an advantage to the State. The expense of our common schools should be borne wholly by the State. The child is the property of the State, as far as its future duties as a citizen are concerned, and it ought to be fitted for those duties by the State. There is more injustice in the way our school fund is raised and spent than in all the other evils of taxation combined.

A careful guard over our own business, an earnest endeavor to have our town affairs run in a fair and economical manner, a fair abolishing the poll tax, and another providing for the support of our schools by the State, will make such a change in the taxes of the people that we shall have little need for further complaint.

Will it not be better to combine for these ends rather than for some of the visionary changes now advocated? Let us focus our efforts upon a common center.

## For the Maine Farmer.

## ANSWER TO W. P. A.

BY WINNIE LAWRENCE.

Mr. Editor: In answer to W. P. A.'s writing of May 18, in regard to the letter written by me of April 27th, "the best method to restore worn out fields," my system is to fence the land into small fields, plow it and seed it to clover, using from 12 to 15 lbs. of seed to the acre.

When large enough to be used as a pasture I pasture it. I have sheds as shelter for the cattle and sheep in the fields. Then I take another field and do the same way, plow, seed and pasture. The manure thus collected in the first field is put onto the second, the second to the third, and so on. These fields must be small, from two to three acres, and in this way I can restore any land in Kennebec county. I can show you in this town where I have taken 50 bushels to the acre of oats for three successive years from land treated in this way, and would like to have any man come to West Hampden and I can show him the land and prove my statement.

## For the Maine Farmer.

## THE SEASON.

BY OMO FOGHORN.

Here it is the fifth of June, and hardly a farmer done planting yet, although quite well along. About the usual acreage of crops of all kinds will be planted. More potatoes perhaps, than usual. Yankee fashion, when a thing is high all go in with a rush. Next spring probably potatoes will be down and every one will only plant a few, and so it goes. About the safest way is to plant and sow about the same high or low.

I remember a lesson that I received several years ago. Sheep were high, every body was buying all they could get. I was offered about five dollars each for my flock of fifty, but thought that I did not want to sell them; the next year I wanted to reduce my flock and sold part

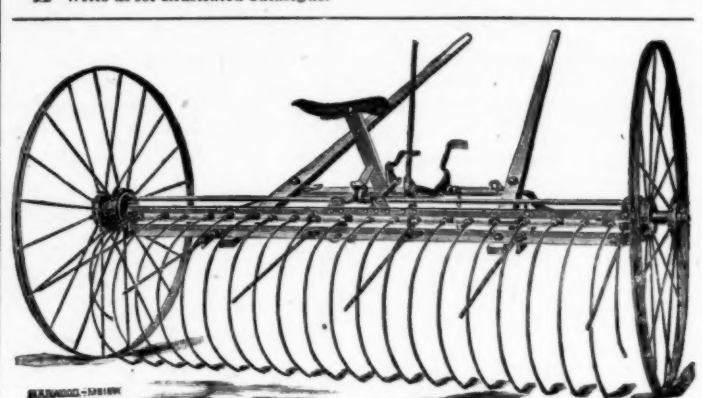
## D. M. OSBORNE &amp; CO., Auburn, N. Y.

The only Harvesting Machine Manufactory in the world who make, themselves, each and every part that enters into the construction of their machines, such as Malleable Iron, Wrought Iron, Steel, Bolts and Nuts, Knives, &c., &c. Hence our security in giving the Strong Warranty we do with every machine sold. All sizes of Lever Set, Spring Tooth and Peg Tooth Harrows, Disc Harrows, Self-dump Hay Rakes, Mowers, Reapers, Self Binders. Also Machine Oil.

## N. E. TRANSFER AND WAREHOUSES.

Bangor, Me., Portland, Me., Houlton, Me.,  
Concord, N. H., Burlington, Vt., St. Johnsbury, Vt.,  
White River Junction Vt., Rutland, Vt., Fall River, Mass.,  
Springfield, Mass., Worcester, Mass., Hartford, Conn.

Write us for Illustrated Catalogue.



Osborne All Steel Self Dump Hay Rake.

Built in 8 ft., 22 teeth; 8 ft., 27 teeth; 10 ft., 26 teeth, and 10 ft., 32 teeth.

of my flock for \$2.50, the top price then. My way since is sell when everybody is crazy to buy, and buy when they are bound to sell.

## Canton Point.

For the Maine Farmer.

## WHAT I HAVE DONE.

BY H. G. ABBOTT.

Mr. Editor: At this writing, June 10th, I have completed my spring's work, first putting my fence in good order, which is the first important thing to be done in the spring, so that no time will be lost in haying time in running after cattle. Now I am going to tell you what I have done, not what I intend to do. I have seeded down to clover six acres, one portion according to my own experience, and one portion according to the approval of others, and one portion according to the disapproval of others, (say Mr. Arrey and Mr. W. P. A.). A portion of the ground was plowed last fall, and a portion of it the first part of the present month. One acre was corn turned under last fall. One portion of it I applied ashes, one portion plaster, one portion phosphate, one portion barn manure and one portion without any dressing. So now I am waiting results, and expect next fall to have so much to say about it that you will have to enlarge the Maine Farmer, for the want of space.

Grass is looking well, but my Balding apple trees are a failure, but I know nothing about others. The ground is very dry and seed is coming slow, and from information received to-day, I am informed that seed is not sprouting, and farmers are feeling anxious.

Mr. R. C. Burgess told me to-day that he has been over town, and conversed with people out of town and he reports the Baldwin apple a failure.

## For the Maine Farmer.

## SERVING THE COUNTRY—NO. X.

Sketches of the Services of a Veteran Maine Regiment from Maine to Florida.

Incidents of Camp, Field, Picket, Garrison, Siege, Skirmish, Charge and Battle.

BY JOHN W. LANG.

Co. B, 9th Me. Vet. Inf. Mv.

Siege of Charleston Continued—The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts—The Disposal of the Dead—Regular Batteries—Sharpshooters and Guns—Torpedoes—Death of Capt. Baker—Regiment moves to Black Island—Soldiers' Adventure—Lieut. Smith's Bravery—Outline Review of 1863.

We give an account more fully in this place, of the 54th Mass., colored, which has been heretofore mentioned, and which led the second charge at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863.

The 54th Mass. was the first colored regiment and was organized May 13, 1863, for the U. S. service. Particular attention was given to officering the regiment, and the commissions were given to Massachusetts men who had shown their courage in battle. Capt. Robert G. Shaw, who had demonstrated his soldierly spirit in the famous 2d Mass., and belonged to one of the oldest and wealthiest families in Boston, was chosen for colonel. The regiment was thoroughly drilled and disciplined, for it felt that much more than ordinary results depended on its conduct. The question of the value of the negro as a soldier was to be largely determined. The regiment was sent to the department of the South, and saw its first fighting under Gen. Terry on James Island, July 16, where it displayed good fighting qualities. In this action it lost 14 killed, 18 wounded, and 13 missing. The 54th was assigned to Gen. Strong's Brigade, between whom and the young Colonel Shaw a strong friendship had sprung up during their brief acquaintance, formed and ripened in the field. In order to get from James Island to Morris Island in time for the charge on Wagner, July 18th, the 54th had endured two days' heavy marching through loose sands, and working its way across creeks and inlets, being unsheltered through the pelting rains of the intervening nights; only reaching Gen. Strong's headquarters at 6 P. M., about midway of the island, where it halted about five minutes.

There was no time for rest or food, and it went forward hungry and weary to take its place in the front line of the assaulting column. Col. Shaw led the way. The weight of the reason—first, they were not good shots; second, their arms were not in good condition; third, they were not in sufficient numbers, even if they were efficient; fourth, they were not properly officered.

A corps of sharpshooters was selected by the test of marksmanship, armed with Springfield rifles, thoroughly practiced, and proved themselves efficient. A test of rifled muskets, sharp, Enfield and Spencer rifles was made to ascertain their power of penetration, at from ten to fifteen yards. The results

Union force was driven back with terrific slaughter. Col. Shaw and two captains were killed on the parapet. The Lieutenant-Colonel and nine other commissioned officers were severely wounded. The total loss of the 600 was 261, of whom 58 were killed outright. This regiment was withdrawn from the scene of slaughter by Capt. Luis F. Emilio, the youngest captain in the regiment, all his superiors having fallen.

Major E. H. Halliwell was afterward made colonel and led the regiment at Oustlee, Fla., where out of 500 engaged it lost 13 killed and 60 wounded. Going and coming from the battle field, it marched 120 miles in 102 hours including four hours of fighting, and for the last 11 miles of the retreat it drew a disabled locomotive, and train loaded with wounded. Altogether the 54th had 1,361 men in its ranks, of whom but 39 died of disease. The above facts in relation to the 54th Massachusetts are from James L. Bowers' "Massachusetts in the War" and Greeley's "American Conflict." Greeley says "The 54th Massachusetts was led off the field at Wagner by a boy, Lieut. Higginson." This we deem a mistake, but have no doubt that Higginson and all the rest did their part.

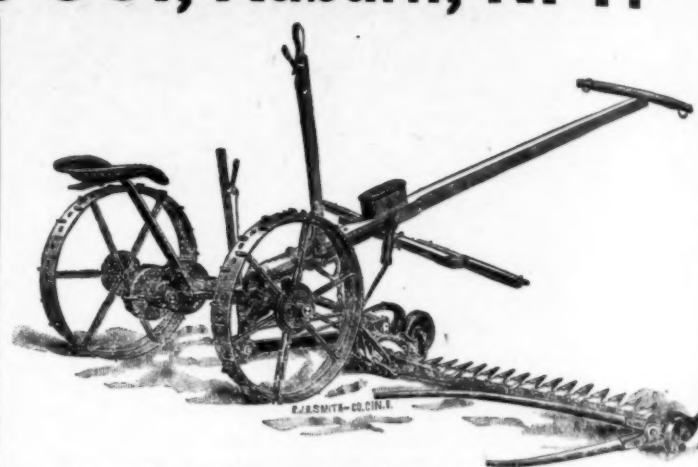
Whether or not it was a mistake in putting them ahead of the white troops, we will not venture to say, or whether the white troops would have accomplished more if they had been in the lead. It was a terrible place for any troops.

One of the difficulties in the construction of the works on Morris Island was lack of ground and earth. Major Brooks of the Engineers says: "A very unpleasant feature connected with this lack of earth arose from the number of dead bodies found in all our advanced works on the right, particularly in the second parallel, and immediately in front of Wagner. Ten have been exhumed in one night. Handling their bodies was very disagreeable. They were generally in coffins, but many soldiers, friend and foe, were wrapped in blankets only, and others not in that. At first we endeavored to rebury the bodies in places away from the works, where they would not be disturbed. But as the siege progressed, the scarcity of earth compelled a second, and in one case a third disinterment of the same corpse. After this experience in the second parallel, all bodies that had to be moved were buried in the parapet of the works, where they lie undisturbed. On an old map, Morris Island is called 'cotton land.' It was used, I am informed, as a quarantine and moved Oct. 30th to Black Island, a very small island about half way between James and Morris Islands.

There was held as an important point, to prevent the rebels from controlling Folly river, and was within easy range of the batteries on James Island. To Col. Emery was assigned the duty of picketing the creeks and channels between the enemies' batteries and our own. This was a night service, cold, exposed, rough and dangerous. A battery of rifled guns was erected on Black Island for the purpose of firing into the rebel works at Secessionville, whenever the rebel batteries at that place should fire on our small steamers, bringing supplies up the Folly river. Nearly every day the regiment was subjected to shelling from the various rebel batteries on James Island, but escaped much injury by building and digging bomb proofs large enough to hold an entire company each, into which they would retire and continue so long as the shelling continued.

While here Lieut. Bradley Smith of Co. A was sent to destroy a block house, built by the rebels on a creek leading to Secessionville. This he approached in the day time with a boat and detail of men, but found that the rebels had anchored a couple of torpedoes in the channel to prevent an approach to it. Lieut. Smith returned to camp, procured an instrument to bore holes in the torpedoes, returned again and flooded them, and brought them along to headquarters. One of the torpedoes captured is now in the State Capitol at Augusta, and is an ugly looking customer. He then manned his boat and went back to the block house, which he set fire to, notwithstanding the rebels continually poured grape shot into it. He returned to camp without losing a single man. This is a sample of the many adventures and daring deeds performed by details from the regiment while in front of Charleston.

Coporal T. D. Farrer says of Lieut. Smith that he was one of the most intrepid officers he ever saw. Farrer was



Osborne No. 4 Mower, built in 3 ft. 6, 4 ft. 6, 5 and 6 ft. cut.



In the various materials tested were as follows:

In dry and yellow pine.....2 1/2 to 3 1/4 inches  
In green palmetto.....7 1/2 to 8 1/2  
In dry fascine.....8 1/2 to 9 1/2  
In dry sand in bags.....6 to 7  
In wet sand in bags.....7 1/2 to 8 1/2  
In loose damp sand.....10 to 14  
In cotton packed in bags by hand.....20 to 24

This test was by the usual regulation cartridge charge of each arm, and is interesting as showing the resisting power of the different defensive materials used.

Over sixty torpedoes were found implanted in the front of the fort. These were ingeniously contrived to be exploded by any one stepping upon their exploding apparatus. They consisted of large shells, in part, and in part of ten gallon kegs filled with powder. Ten or more were accidentally exploded in making the siege approaches by our sappers, causing casualties in nearly every instance. The keg torpedoes, when discovered, were rendered harmless by boring a hole in them and filling them with water. The rebels relied upon this torpedo defence and kept the approach to the fort clear of abatis, palisading, and wire entanglements. The torpedoes were exploded by fraying them with a shell falling upon them. The first were discovered Aug. 20th, and 200 yards from the salient of the fort.

They were most numerous in the narrow front from the marsh to the beach, where the mass of an assaulting force would have to pass. The rebels used torpedoes extensively to protect the water channels and harbor, and frequently against our blockading fleet, with at times good success.

After the surrender of Fort Wagner the Ninth remained on Morris Island under fatigue and garrison duty, and mounting guns and working them on occasion required. They helped rebuild and reverse the captured works, making them effective against Sumter, the batteries on James Island, and Charleston. Capt. Scollay D. Baker of Co. I was killed at Battery Gregg by piece of a shell, Sept. 8th. The rebels shelled our forces in the captured forts continually. A severe and heavy bombardment by the monitors took place the same day, directed against Forts Moultrie and Johnson. The boys hardly had their equipments off from the time they landed on Morris Island up to the capture of Wagner. During this siege the Ninth and its associates saw the hardest service, suffered most, and were under the greatest jeopardy continually night and day.

On the return of Col. Emery to his command in October, after recovering from his wounds received at Fort Wagner in July, the regiment was ordered, and moved Oct. 30th to Black Island, a very small island about half way between James and Morris Islands. This was held as an important point, to prevent the rebels from controlling Folly river, and was within easy range of the batteries on James Island. To Col. Emery was assigned the duty of picketing the creeks and channels between the enemies' batteries and our own. This was a night service, cold, exposed, rough and dangerous. A battery of rifled guns was erected on Black Island for the purpose of firing into the rebel works at Secessionville, whenever the rebel batteries at that place should fire on our small steamers, bringing supplies up the Folly river. Nearly every day the regiment was subjected to shelling from the various rebel batteries on James Island, but escaped much injury by building and digging bomb proofs large enough to hold an entire company each, into which they would retire and continue so long as the shelling continued.

While here Lieut. Bradley Smith of Co. A was sent to destroy a block house, built by the rebels on a creek leading to Secessionville. This he approached in the day time with a boat and detail of men, but found that the rebels had anchored a couple of torpedoes in the channel to prevent an approach to it. Lieut. Smith returned to camp, procured an instrument to bore holes in the torpedoes, returned again and flooded them, and brought them along to headquarters. One of the torpedoes captured is now in the State Capitol at Augusta, and is an ugly looking customer. He then manned his boat and went back to the block house, which he set fire to, notwithstanding the rebels continually poured grape shot into it. He returned to camp without losing a single man. This is a sample of the many adventures and daring deeds performed by details from the regiment while in front of Charleston.

Coporal T. D. Farrer says of Lieut. Smith that he was one of the most intrepid officers he ever saw. Farrer was

in the detail mentioned. On several occasions Smith and Sergt. Nelson went under cover of night in a light row boat, popularly known as the Yankee, scouting around the rebel forts and channels of Charleston Harbor. There was a wide area of marshes with waterways through them, and through there they would paddle silently close up to the forts. On one occasion Smith having approached the fort at the head of James Island in this way, watched his chance when the sentinels were apart, and back to each other, and actually entered the enclosure, his purpose being to capture the rebel flag. To his disappointment and mortification it had been taken from the staff and safely housed where he could not find it, and he had to come away without his booty.







# Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by  
**Badger & Manley,**  
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1893.

TERMS.  
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR \$2.50 IF NOT PAID  
WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF  
SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-  
tions, and seventy cents for each subse-  
quent insertion.

COLLECTORS' NOTICES.  
Mr. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our sub-  
scribers in Androscoggin and Oxford coun-  
ties.  
Mr. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our  
subscribers in Penobscot county.

A man who knows of what he affirms  
says: "I have had farm life and city life,  
and I have made up my mind that any  
man who leaves a good farm and goes  
into the cares of a business life in a city  
is a big goose."

Rev. Dr. Eob, the dissenting Presby-  
terian of Albany, N. Y., turned over his  
barrel to find a sermon fourteen years  
ago for a recent Sunday's service. He  
preached it to show that fourteen years  
ago he thought just as he does now, and  
to refute the charge that his action in  
leaving the church was "hasty."

Guiteau's skull was kept in the Army  
Medical Museum which recently col-  
lapsed in Washington, killing and main-  
ing so many people. It is probably  
buried in the ruins and ground to pow-  
der. Before his execution Guiteau  
issued a dragnet curse which included  
every one who had anything to do with  
his conviction, and mankind in general.

One of the leading Minneapolis millers  
testifies before the Congressional inves-  
tigating committee that the miller's  
profit on a barrel of flour is not over fif-  
teen cents. The freight east on a barrel  
of flour is very small, so that the New  
England consumer ought not to be pay-  
ing for his breadstuffs much more than  
the Dakota farmer gets for his wheat.  
Somebody makes money.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, who with  
Longfellow, Pierce and other Bowdoin  
men, helped to make the old town of  
Brunswick famous several genera-  
tions ago, celebrated her 81st  
birthday at Hartford, Conn., Wed-  
nesday, in her stone cottage  
with its peaked gables and dormers on  
Forest street, where she is descending  
the hill of life, little heeding what is go-  
ing on outside, cared for by her daugh-  
ters and nourished, one may well believe,  
on great memories.

The same scriptures which Dr. Briggs  
declares contain errors are furnishing  
his friends some pretty pat texts on  
which to preach sermons in his defence.  
For instance, Rev. W. G. Clark of the  
Campbell Park church, Chicago, makes  
his selection from Luke ix: 46-50; "And  
John answered and said, Master, we saw  
one cast out devils in thy name, and we  
forbade him because he followed not  
with us. And Jesus said unto him, for-  
bid him not, for he that is not against us  
is for us." And here is Dr. E. P.  
Sprague of the Second Presbyterian  
church of Auburn, N. Y., preaching from  
Acts iv: 17; "That it spread no further  
among the people, let us straitly threaten  
them, that they speak henceforth to no  
man in his name."

Yachtsmen are smiling a little at Mr.  
W. K. Vanderbilt. Soon after his Alva  
was sunk by collision he ordered a new  
boat to be built in England, which was  
to be larger, more sumptuous and faster  
than any private yacht owned in the  
United States. But meanwhile along  
has come Mr. Rockefeller and bargained  
with the Cramps for another vessel big-  
ger and more luxurious than Mr. Van-  
derbilt's, and speedier by the difference  
between 17 knots and 21. And so, when  
the Valiant is completed by her English  
builders and brought over to this  
country, it will be only to find herself  
immediately eclipsed by a yacht of  
American design and construction. One  
or two such experiences will teach Mr.  
Vanderbilt that we can do things just as  
well in this country as in England, and a  
little better too.

Hon. John L. Stevens has returned to  
his native State, the county of his birth,  
and his adopted city. Distinguished in  
local affairs, he has developed great  
learning and breadth of statesmanship in  
the exercise of the functions of Minister  
of the United States to foreign countries.  
Imbued himself with the spirit and pur-  
poses of Americanism, he has been the  
true and steadfast representative abroad  
of American ideas and American institu-  
tions. No man in the country stands  
higher than he in these respects. His  
home-coming with a severed family to  
his beloved Kennebec valley, bearing the  
dead body of a precious daughter,  
throws over the event a pall of sadness.  
May the years hold much of blessing in  
store for our friend as he shall seek that  
rest and peace which a long, busy and  
useful life should guarantee.

Fifty years ago last Saturday Bunker  
Hill monument was dedicated and mili-  
tary companies from Maine participated  
in the ceremonies. Eighteen years be-  
fore, on the 17th of June, 1825, the cor-  
ner stone had been laid. The matchless  
oratory of Daniel Webster was the prin-  
cipal feature, both at the laying of the  
corner stone and at the celebration of the  
completion. On the first occasion Lafay-  
ette was the special guest; at the second,  
President Tyler and his Cabinet. There  
was very little of the personal ele-  
ment to link that occasion with the  
present time. One hundred and seven  
survivors of the Revolution were present,  
the "venerable men" since celebrated in  
so many school-boy declamations. The  
statesmen who surrounded Tyler were  
also linked with the past, although not  
with so remote a past as that represented  
by the veterans of the war. There were  
prominent in the exercises a few men,  
however, upon whom the future had set  
its seal. One of them was Horace  
Greely, who rode among the Sons of New  
England who came from New York.

## A PRACTICAL SCHEME.

A writer in the *Hartford Times* pro-  
poses an apparently practical scheme for  
good road making. It consists simply in  
the requirement that all persons assist-  
ing in road making shall use broad  
wheeled carts in hauling material. Farm-  
ers like to work out their taxes. It is  
an old-time pastime, but a very pro-  
fitable method of road making as usually  
pursued. This writer says that the farm-  
ers can continue to make the roads them-  
selves, and make excellent ones, if only  
broad wheeled carts are used. As such  
carts are of great service at all times on  
farms, the suggestion appears sensible.  
Mr. Olcott, the writer, who is known as  
the Manchester, Connecticut, "road-  
maker" says that the broad wheeled  
carts have much to do with the improved  
roads in Manchester, a town where the  
best material for road making is not to  
be found. He points out that a load of  
1500 pounds on a broad wheeled wagon  
gives a more effective pressure on its  
bearing surface of gravel or stone in new  
road work than any steam roller can pos-  
sibly do, and this cart wheel rolling is  
entirely under the control of the road  
maker or road mender, be the job large  
or small. He reports that by this method  
the stone and gravel dumped on the road  
in the forenoon should be fit to spin a  
top on at nightfall. The ownership of  
these broad wheeled carts has increased  
so much in Manchester that there are  
now from fifty to seventy-five dump carts  
of five, six and eight inch tread, while  
there were but two twenty-five years  
ago. This would seem to reduce the  
science of road making to a rather sim-  
ple matter, a restriction that all those  
doing hauling on country roads in mak-  
ing or repairing them should use broad  
wheeled carts. As this kind of vehicle  
fits in nicely with the ordinary work on  
farms, the plan is worth attention.  
There is a want of harmony between the  
farmers who assist in road making and  
those who desire a better way. Cannot  
these two classes find common ground,  
and the public a practical, cheap and  
easy solution of this road trouble in the  
broad wheeled cart?

## SONS OF VETERANS.

The grand encampment of this young  
and patriotic organization closed in this  
city, on Thursday, and the young men  
say they never had a more profitable or  
enjoyable occasion. The meetings were  
characterized by a strong feeling of  
harmony.

At the business meeting an address  
was delivered by the President of the  
Department of Maine National Women's  
Relief Corps, Mrs. Ella Jordan Mason of  
Biddeford. Mrs. Mason spoke on the  
need of a home for the veterans where  
they could take their wives and families.  
Her objection to the National and State  
homes is they break up the families of  
their inmates. The encampment was so  
much impressed by her speech that it  
voted that each camp shall annually on  
Thanksgiving Day, by collection or in  
some legitimate manner raise a sum of  
money for this worthy object.

The following officers were elected:  
Captain, Charles E. Merrill of A. C.  
Pray Camp of Auburn; Lieut. Colonel,  
Capt. J. D. Reynolds of Gardfield Camp,  
Waterville; Major, Capt. L. H. Cooper of  
H. G. Staples Camp, Augusta. Dele-  
gate, Frank A. Webb of Bridgton.

Thursday evening, over 500 people at-  
tended the campfire at Oakwood Garden.  
Col. H. G. Staples was President, and R.  
J. Martin, toastmaster.  
E. C. Milliken, being called upon,  
thanked the Augusta camp and the Aus-  
gusta people for their warm greeting,  
cordial hospitality and kind treatment of  
their visitors. He hoped the boys would  
leave as pleasant an impression as they  
took away.  
S. W. Lane responded to the senti-  
ment, "The Grand Army of the Repub-  
lic," in a strong address. He spoke of  
the fact that the place of meeting was  
peculiarly appropriate in that it had been  
a camping ground in the days of the war.  
He had been a member of a company  
which camped there in '61. He said  
that the war was but now a memory to  
those who were taking the places of the  
old soldiers, and soon the Grand Army  
would be but a memory, and the Sons of  
Veterans would be left to carry on the  
work alone.

Hon. H. M. Heath had as his subject  
"The Sons of Veterans," and made an  
eloquent speech. He told of the trials  
and misery of the war, of the bravery  
and nobility of the soldiers, of the suffer-  
ing of those who patiently waited for the  
return of the boys in blue, some waiting  
in vain. He alluded to the great good  
done by the Grand Army, and said that  
the Sons of Veterans was destined to  
take its place. It was a happy thought  
of a former Maine man, Maj. H. S. Davis,  
to start this order, which will perpetuate  
the spirit of our fathers, and will always  
form a loyal bulwark around the nation's  
life and honor.

Mrs. Ella Jordan Mason of Biddeford  
spoke earnestly for the Woman's Relief  
Corps and Ladies' Aid societies, and of  
the assistance they could render. She  
also presented the claims of the home  
for volunteers and their families.

"The State of Maine" was the toast  
assigned to Postmaster W. D. Stinson,  
who replied to it in an able and scholar-  
ly address, setting forth the glories of  
our State in the war, in commerce, in  
natural resources.

Col. Charles E. Merrill of Auburn  
spoke briefly for the Maine Division,  
Sons of Veterans, of which he had just  
been elected commander. He presented  
the claims of the order to the respect  
of the people and the support of the Grand  
Army.  
Rev. E. E. Newbert spoke for "The  
Clergy." He told of the apathy of the  
church in the struggle for the right until  
the rude awakening of the war came,  
and then its noble work more than made  
up for its previous record. He spoke of  
the marked part its representatives  
played in the war, far more prominently  
than in any other; of their self-sacrifice  
and the good they did.  
At intervals during the evening Hig-  
gins' Military Band played the numbers  
of an appropriately selected programme,  
giving a fine concert.

## TRIAL OF LIZZIE BORDEN.

Verdict—"Not Guilty."

On Wednesday, Mrs. Hannah H. Gil-  
ford of Fall River, a dressmaker, testified  
that she had made garments for the Bor-  
dens; had a talk with Lizzie about her  
step-mother in March, 1892. Witness  
she referred to Mrs. Borden as a  
mother; Lizzie replied: "Don't call her  
mother; she is only my step-mother and  
she is a mean, hateful old thing." I  
said, "Lizzie, don't say that; and  
the defendant said she always kept  
apart from her and ate her meals alone."  
Hannah Reagan, matron at the police  
station at Fall River, testified that she  
had charge of the prisoner at one time.  
This was in my room on Aug. 4. Emma  
came in to see the prisoner about 8.40.  
I was in the room cleaning up. They  
spoke to each other and I went into a  
toilet room. Hearing loud talk I looked  
out and saw Lizzie lying on the floor  
and Emma bending down over her. Lizzie  
said: "You have given me away, Emma,  
but I don't care, I won't give in one  
inch." (measuring on her finger.) Emma  
said, "Oh, Lizzie, I didn't," at the same  
time Lizzie said, "You sat there until  
nearly eleven o'clock, when Mr. Jennings  
came, but Lizzie made no talk at all  
with her sister afterward, never opened  
her mouth to her. When I first heard  
the loud talk I was about four feet away  
in a closet. When Emma left that morn-  
ing no word was spoken at the parting."

The government closed its case on  
Thursday, and Lizzie Borden's turn com-  
menced. The government's tale about  
the purchase of poison was flung out of  
the window, and when A. J. Jennings,  
in opening the case for the defence, said  
to the jury, "You have not one particle  
of direct evidence against Lizzie Andrew  
Borden," unprepared people felt that  
he had told the truth. The case on the  
part of the government closed with a  
burst of sunshine for the imprisoned  
woman. Mr. Jennings' argument was  
clear and convincing.

Martha Chagnon, the Borden's neigh-  
bor on the east, was the first witness.  
Martha heard a sound as of some one  
pounding at about 11 o'clock. It came  
from the south in the direction of the  
Borden house, and it was the night be-  
fore the murder.

Marianna Chagnon, Martha's mother,  
remembered the noise that night before  
the murder; it was that of the step of a  
man on the Borden fence or walk. It  
came from the south, and she thought  
it was the Borden's.

John Grouard, a painter, testified to  
painting the house, and that Lizzie was  
around the barn where his tubs were.  
The material fact was brought out that  
old Mr. Borden told him that Lizzie was  
to select the color and she had done so  
better not mix the paint until the morn-  
ing, as he wanted Lizzie to be by when  
it was done. Lizzie was round the next  
morning and tried the mixed color on  
the house.

Mr. A. Durfee was put on to  
testify to witnessing a heated discussion  
between old Mr. Borden and a stranger  
on the Borden steps at some time near  
the Thanksgiving previous.

Uriah Kinsley, a farmer, testified:  
"The night before the murder, when I  
went home at 11 o'clock, I found a man  
sitting on my steps. I spoke to him but  
got no reply. His hat was pulled down  
over his eyes, and I put my hand on the  
back of his head and detected him as  
being the man who was in the house  
of liquor. The steps were near the  
driveway of Dr. Chagnon's yard."

Mark Chase of Fall River, a hostler,  
formerly a policeman of the city, testi-  
fied: "My place of business is at a barn  
on Second street, opposite Dr. Kelly's  
house. I was at the barn on the morn-  
ing of Andrew J. Borden was murdered.  
About eleven o'clock I saw a carriage,  
an open buggy, standing by a tree near the  
Borden house. I saw a man in the  
carriage. I never saw the man or the  
buggy before. This was shortly before  
11 and 10.50."

Dr. Benjamin J. Handy testified that  
he saw the case between 10.30 and  
10.40 on the morning of the murder, and  
saw a medium-sized young man of  
pale complexion, with eyes fixed on the  
sidewalk. He was on the street between  
the Borden and Kelly houses, and at-  
tended to his hat. I detected no signs  
of liquor. The man was walking slowly  
away from the Borden house and seemed  
mentally agitated.

Mrs. Della S. Manley testified that she  
saw a young man leaning on the gate  
posts in front of the Borden house about  
9.45 on the morning of the murder.  
Jerome C. Borden said he entered the  
Borden front door without unlocking it  
the day after the murder.

Simon Lubinsky testified that while  
peddling ice cream shortly after eleven  
on the day of the murder, he saw a  
woman going from the Borden barn to  
the Borden house. Two other witnesses  
testified that he started peddling just  
after eleven.

The defence offered to prove that on  
August 10th a man was seen at the  
woods four miles north of Fall River  
city hall with a shirt spotted with blood,  
carrying a hatchet, who exclaimed, "Poor  
Mrs. Borden," and disappeared. Dis-  
trict Attorney Knowlton said he would  
not let this as tending to prove the issue  
and likely to confuse the jury. The  
court reserved its decision on the ad-  
missibility of this evidence.  
On Friday, September 10th, the first  
page of the *Fall River Herald*, the first  
paper man to get to the Borden house on  
the morning of the murder, who de-  
scribed the discovery of the bodies,  
spoke especially of Officer Doherty's  
story. There were never anything in it.  
Mrs. Charles J. Holmes, the kind heart-  
ed friend who was with Lizzie Borden  
all through the days of trial last August,  
spoke of Lizzie's church connection; her  
membership in the Society of Christian  
Endeavor. Lizzie had shed tears over  
the caskets of the dead. Mrs. Holmes  
recalled the publication of the "You  
gave me away, Emma, did you not?"  
tale. She was in the Matron's room at  
the Fall River police station when Mrs.  
Reagan said to her, referring to the pub-  
lished story: "You know, Mrs. Holmes,  
that it is not true, for that was the break-  
ing of the eggs." The witness placed  
this as on Friday, August 29.

two gentlemen. They had a paper. "I  
heard her say she would sign it (the  
denial) if Marshall Hilliard would grant  
her permission." There was a sensation  
at the sharp, crisp emphasis with  
which the words were spoken.

Miss Emma Borden, the devoted  
sister of the prisoner, presented the  
documentary evidence of Lizzie's per-  
sonal property, showing \$4311. Miss  
Borden frequently strayed to Lizzie's  
chair, where the younger sister sat  
in close conversation with Gov. Robin-  
son. There was no tremor in Emma's  
tones as she told of the closeness of the  
search on Saturday, the day of the fun-  
eral. Against the Commonwealth's ob-  
jection, she was permitted to state what  
Mr. Jennings told her concerning the  
search that day, "that not a box or  
barrel had been left unexamined."

She told the story of the Bedford cord  
dress. It was light blue with a darker  
stripe, a very cheap material, which cost  
12 1/2 to 15 cents a yard. It appeared it  
was made in May, and not in March, as  
Miss Russell put it.

"When did Lizzie put it on?"  
Oh, the very next morning, Emma  
thought, and then witness smiled bright-  
ly, and Lizzie looked amused, too. It  
was a tableau of rare interest, as  
these sisters faced each other, the  
life of the one possibly hanging upon the  
utterance of the other.

Miss Emma's evidence was very direct  
and straightforward. The story of the  
burned dress was very simply told. It  
was the Bedford cord, now old and  
faded. When the house was painted in  
May, and Lizzie supervised the mixing  
of the colors, she got some paint on the  
dress, when all dresses were turned  
over to Emma. The dress was brought  
to mind, and Emma said:

"Oh! Lizzie, you haven't destroyed  
that old dress yet. Why don't you do  
it?"  
"It was very dirty, very much faded,"  
said the elder sister. The skirt of this  
dress was larger than that of others of  
Lizzie's dresses, except those made with  
a train. In washing, the colors would  
run completely out. Lizzie had no dress  
like this, and she never wore it, never  
cause all her dresses were made pretty  
tight. And then Emma smiled.

The old dress had been put down stairs  
because the pegs were all full in the  
clothes closet. As Lizzie started to burn  
the dress, she said to Mr. Hanson: "I  
shall burn this old dress." I said, re-  
membering the witness, "Why don't you?"  
I didn't see her burn it; the windows  
were all open. Miss Russell was there;  
she did say:

"Oh, Lizzie, I think that is the very  
worst thing you could do."  
"Soon after, Miss Russell said to the  
sister that she had told Mr. Hanson a  
falsehood. I told her that she should  
go to Mr. Hanson and tell him that she  
had, and in my presence she told him  
the detective."

Emma's denial of the Mrs. Reagan  
scene in the police station at Fall River  
was very positive and straightforward.  
Lizzie here gave her evidence. "You  
said," she said, "that I gave her a key."  
The denial of the witness was  
explicit and specific as to every sentence  
uttered by Mrs. Reagan. "There was  
no talk of that kind; nothing like it—at  
that time nor at any time. There never  
was a quarrel with Lizzie in the police  
station."

Mrs. Bowen testified that the defend-  
ant had no blood on her person or cloth-  
ing when she called just after the murder.  
Mrs. Raymond, a dressmaker, de-  
scribed the making of the Bedford cord  
dress, which was a light blue with a  
dark figure. She said she afterwards  
saw it covered with paint on the front  
and side, and that Lizzie cut up the  
wrapper. The defence rested here, and  
the Court adjourned until Monday for  
the arguments.

The final arguments in the Borden  
case brought out a terrific jam at the  
court house, on Monday, and over an  
hour before the time of opening the  
doors were besieged by people, mostly  
ladies in holiday attire, all hoping for  
seats. A tenth part who desired, could  
not get in. Miss Borden came in, a  
 bunch of pinks in her hand and a con-  
tented smile on her face. Ex-Gov. Robin-  
son then began his argument for the  
defence, making an earnest and eloquent  
appeal to the jury for justice. He spoke  
of the enormity of the crime, and the ef-  
fort to find the murderer—a maniac,  
not a man of heart, a lunatic, a devil.  
He told the jury that it was not for them  
to unravel the mystery, but simply to  
say this woman guilty? He then took  
up the testimony, item by item, and in a  
masterly manner showed the entire inno-  
cence of the prisoner at the bar. He de-  
tailed the manner in which an outside  
assassin might have committed the  
crime, and closed at 3 o'clock in the  
afternoon, with a glowing peroration,  
having spoken in all five hours.

District Attorney Knowlton then began  
his argument for the Commonwealth, and  
did not close at the adjournment. On  
Tuesday forenoon he resumed, closing  
at the hour of noon adjournment. On  
resembling, the Chief Justice told Miss  
Borden that she could say to the jury  
what she chose. She arose, somewhat  
agitated, and said: "I am innocent, but  
I will leave my case in your hands and  
in the hands of my counsel." Judge  
Dewey charged the jury, who then took  
the case, and after being out one hour,  
came in at 4.30 o'clock, with the verdict—  
"NOT GUILTY." When the verdict was  
returned, a cheer went up which might  
have been heard half a mile away  
through the open windows, and there  
was no attempt to check it. The stately  
justices looked straight ahead at the bare  
walls, winking and blinking just like or-  
dinary men; the hand of doctory Sheriff  
Wright, was powerless to wield the  
gavel, and not once during the tremen-  
dous excitement did he make the slight-  
est sign of having heard it.

The people rose in their seats and  
waved handkerchiefs in unison with their  
voices. Miss Borden's head went down  
upon the rail in front of her and tears  
came as she heard the words "not  
guilty." Mr. Jennings was almost cry-  
ing and his voice broke as he put his  
hand out to Mr. Adams who sat next to  
him and said "Thank God." Mr. Adams  
returned the pressure of the hand but  
seemed incapable of speech. Governor  
Robinson turned to the rapidly dissolving  
jury as they filed out of their seats and  
beamed on them with fatherly interest in  
his kindly eyes, and stood up as Mr.  
Knowlton and Mr. Moody came over to  
shake hands with the counsel for the de-  
fence.

As soon as possible the room was  
cleared. Everybody wanted to shake  
hands with Miss Borden. She was taken  
to the room of the justices and allowed  
to recover her composure with only her  
friends with her.

At the expiration of an hour she was  
placed in a carriage and driven to the

station, where she took the train for  
Fall River.

And so Lizzie Borden, after these  
cruel suspicions and protracted incar-  
ceration, and the fearful ordeal of a  
trial, goes free. No fair-minded man or  
woman could look for any other verdict.  
Those who have carefully read the tes-  
timony offered both at the preliminary  
examination and at the trial, must have  
arrived at the conclusion that not a par-  
ticle of evidence against her was brought  
out; not even a circumstance was pro-  
ven that was inconsistent with her  
entire innocence. We have taken the  
ground steadily from the start that it  
was a moral and physical impossibility  
for Lizzie Borden to commit this great  
crime, and therefore looked only for the  
just verdict that has been rendered.  
The great regret of all who have felt  
intense interest in this celebrated trial,  
is that there can be no adequate com-  
pensation for the wrong that has been done  
the poor woman.

## SOLVING THE QUESTION.

Tuesday we had the pleasure of a call  
from Mr. Frank P. Bennett of Massa-  
chusetts, who is seeking to solve the  
abandoned farm question in Maine by  
converting them into extensive sheep  
ranches. Owning now more than seven  
hundred acres in Freedom, Waldo Co.,  
he is entering upon the work with a zeal  
and earnestness which is commendable  
and which should insure prompt and  
heartily cooperation and assistance on the  
part of every Waldo County farmer.  
When an enthusiastic and successful  
business man attempts practical enter-  
prises, earnest support should be given.

Mr. Bennett was accompanied by an  
English sheep farmer who has had  
twenty years experience on one of the  
large estates in Pennsylvania. He has  
been lately adding some pure bred  
Hampshire and Shropshire Bucks and  
will increase the number of fine grade  
ewes.

As chairman of the Committee in the  
Massachusetts legislature just adjourned,  
which carried through the proposed  
rapid transit project, Mr. Bennett was  
presented the last night of the session,  
with a very fine South Down Buck.  
Members of the legislature and friends,  
sent to Woodburn farm, Kentucky, and  
having purchased the best specimen to  
be secured, decked it in red, white  
and blue and attached a streamer bear-  
ing its name, "Rapid Transit" they led  
the animal into the hall of the House  
of Representatives, and there, amid the  
cheers of the members, it was presented  
to Mr. Bennett, by whom it was sent to  
Freedom to do service in reclaiming the  
sheep industry of Waldo county.

We hope soon to be able to accept the  
kind invitation and spend a day looking  
over these farms and inspecting the  
flocks. In sheep and cattle raising, in  
dairying, poultry growing and in fruit  
culture, there is room for others to take  
cheap farms and build up profitable in-  
dustries. Mr. Bennett is attempting a  
work which all hope may be successful,  
in every respect, because of its influence  
upon the State at large.

As proof of what the organized agri-  
cultural body of the State may do to at-  
tract capital and attention to a State and  
dignify the great interest it represents,  
we would note the very attractive illus-  
trated work just received from Hon. N.  
J. Bachelder, Secretary of the New  
Hampshire Board of Agriculture. It is  
a gem of art indeed, and whoever ex-  
amines it will feel that the State repre-  
sented by such agricultural workers  
may confidently expect its farms to  
blossom and increase. Would that there  
were more such.

Editor David M. Stone, of the New  
York Commercial Advertiser, has retired  
at the age of 75. In his valedictory he  
says that he has given forty-four years to  
the service without a single vacation.  
For the last four years he has had no ed-  
itorial assistant, and has written with his  
own hand every article set in briefer  
type which has appeared in any of the  
leading editorials in each of the twelve  
months, besides attending to much other  
work in the conduct of the business.

Charles T. Fox, of the firm of Wing &  
Fox, proprietors of the *Levinston Sun*,  
died Saturday night, from the breaking  
of an abscess upon his lung, the result of  
pneumonia. Mr. Fox was 29 years old  
and leaves a widow and two children.  
He was a lawyer by profession, having  
practiced at Kezar Falls, and was one of  
the founders of the Bangor Business Col-  
lege. Last winter with Henry A. Wing  
he established the *Levinston Sun*.

The rhythmic waves of the vibrant  
ether, stirred by the music of the church  
bells, purified the pulsing circle of mid-  
air in which we stood, almost touching  
the fleecy clouds, and there, under the  
flying birds and zephyrs and sunbeams,  
the smiling metropolis glittered like a  
dazzling Koh-i-noor in a setting of royal  
magnificence and splendor.—*Atlanta*

And that is an improved way of giving  
out a weather bulletin. One might  
reasonably infer that the weather is fair.

Our readers are again reminded of the  
trotting and bicycle races, to take place  
on the track of the South Kennebec  
Agricultural Society, at South Windsor,  
on Wednesday, June 28th, beginning at  
10 o'clock A. M., sharp. There will be  
an interesting trotting contest, and it is  
expected that at least fifteen riders will  
take part in the bicycle race. Let there  
be a good attendance.

Hannah Thorndike, now serving a life  
sentence at Thomaston for the murder  
of Honora Sullivan, has been pardoned  
by the Governor and Council. She has  
been in prison 13 years.

Rev. Dr. Edward Payson Thwing, for-  
merly of Portland, a noted Congrega-  
tionalist, has died in China, where he was  
a missionary, aged 63.

The printers are at work upon the  
"Agriculture of Maine" for 1892, and it  
will be out some time in July.

The Governor has appointed Captain  
Horace Atwood of Hampden inspector  
of hulls.

## CITY NEWS.

—Oh, the old school exhibitions! will they  
ever come again?  
With the good old-fashioned speaking from  
the girls and boys so plain!  
Will we ever hear old "Isis," with its rapid  
roll and sweep.  
And "Fido," his fearful night; there's danger  
on the deep?"

The girls don't speak in calico, the boys in  
cotton jeans;  
They've changed the old-time dresses 'long  
with the old-time scenes;  
They smile and speak in ancient Greek, in  
broad cloth and in lace.  
And you can't half see the speaker for the  
collar round his face.

Oh, the old school exhibitions! they are gone  
forevermore!  
The old school house is deserted, and the  
grass has choked the door.  
And the wind sweeps 'round the gables with  
low and mournful whine,  
For the old boys 'born at Bangor—at Bangor  
on the Rhine!"

—The prevailing hat is all straw and a  
yard wide.

—Rev. Mr. Cummings of this city is to  
pronounce the eulogy, next Saturday at  
Freedom, on the late J. W. Mitchell.

—Among the meanest people on earth  
are those who go about nights riding  
flower beds.

—Rev. J. M. Wyman, who has been ill  
with pneumonia, is better, and is now  
able to sit up.

—Maj. P. M. Fogler has assumed the  
entire financial management of the Cres-  
cent Steam Laundry.

—Felix Billideau died Friday, as the  
result of injuries received by falling  
from a second story window on the Sun-  
day previous.

—The wife of the late Charles Kinsler  
received on Monday a check for \$2000  
from the Knights of Honor, of which  
Mr. Kinsler was a member.

—The steamer Gardiner, which was  
built at Charles Harrington's yard, Bath,  
for the route between Bath and Augusta,  
has been tested and found to be a beauty.  
—The closing exercises of the Gram-  
mar School were held yesterday after-  
noon at the Opera House. We shall re-  
fer to this school and its retiring Principal,  
Mr. Robertson, next week.

—The James arrested in this city, Sat-  
urday, James Clark of Denver, Col., sup-  
posed to have been implicated in the  
murderous assault upon Fred Moore at  
Gardiner, Thursday night.

—A very able and eloquent sermon  
was preached to the graduating class of  
the Cony High School, Sunday evening,  
at the Congregationalist church, by Rev.  
Mr. Cummings of the Methodist church.

—Rev. R. B. Matthews of the class of  
'93, Bangor Theological Seminary, formerly  
of Augusta, was recently ordained  
pastor of the Congregational church at  
Skowhegan.

—Bishop Healey at the close of his  
mass at St. Mary's Catholic church, Sun-  
day morning, confirmed 58 children, pre-  
sented by Father Doherty. In the after-  
noon he solemnly blessed St. Mary's  
cemetery on Winthrop street.

—The hay barn near the freight house  
at the Maine Central Railroad station,  
took fire on the roof, Monday forenoon,  
but it was put out so quickly that even  
the fire department didn't have time to  
give orders.

—Our former townsman, D. V. B.  
Ormsby, Esq., of Farmington, has re-  
cently suffered the amputation of the  
right foot between the ankle and knee.  
He stood the operation quite well, and it  
is hoped he may recover. Blood-clot  
rendered amputation necessary.







## EDITOR'S TABLE







